

SPORTS

The Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy (Moscow Region) clashing with Moscow FII. The former triumphed in their two recent national rugby championship games and now lead the standings.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev



WORLD RECORD FOR RUDOLF POVARNITSYN

The semifinals of the national athletics cup in the Donetsk Lokomotiv stadium brought a new world men's high-jumping record for Rudolf Povarnitsyn from Kiev who scaled 240 cm, adding one cm to the former mark of Chinese Zhu Jianhua. The new world record-holder was born in the town of Volynsk, Udmurt ASSR, in 1962. He took to sports at the age of 12, and when in 1976 coach Vladimir Reut invited him to try high jumping he scaled only 135 cm. He then was shown the "flop" technique and improved his personal record by 15 cm second go and he still jumps this way. In 1980 the future world record-holder, who by that time was already 201 cm tall, moved to Kiev. He improv-

ed all the time, but stopped at the height of 221 cm. He thought of quitting sport but coach Vladimir Kiba, former jumper himself, convinced him to keep on training and at this year's brothers Znamensky memorial competitions in Moscow he placed third with a personal record of 226 cm.

My coach and I planned 232 cm for this event, he told a TASS correspondent, but when I equalled the Ukrainian record of 235 cm I asked to raise the bar by as many as five centimetres, and did it third go. I am glad the world record has come back to the USSR again.

Povarnitsyn is now taking entrance exams at the Kiev Physical Training Institute.

KARPOV, KASPAROV TO CLASH AGAIN

On September 2 the Moscow Tchaikovsky Concert Hall will host the opening of the world chess title match between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov. The first game will be played the following day at 5 p.m. The games will come on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday while adjourned ones will be played on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Monday is a day

off, and each participant has the right to one time-out in eight games. There will be 24 games in all and the winner will have to be the first to score six wins or to lose half the points at stake — 12.5 or 13. Kasparov retains the title in case of a tie and if he loses he will have the right to a challenge match.

IOC press release

The IOC has circulated a press release in Lausanne saying that heads of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea have agreed to meet in Lausan-

ne with IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch at the end of this year to jointly discuss issues linked with the 1988 Olympic Games.

Championship joys and disappointments

The USSR water polo team won the European title in Sofia by drawing 7-7 with Yugoslavia. The latter took the second place while West Germany beat Italy 12-9 to place third.

It is difficult to assess the performance of our swimmers. Several of them did excellently, while the team as a whole was a disappointment. Igor Polyanskiy did well in the backstroke, winning the 100 m with a European mark. At the same time, in several finals we did very poorly.

Dmitry Volkov won the third



STEPPING DOWN

The USSR, who won the world women's pentathlon team and individual titles in Denmark, were hoping to defend them in Montreal, too. (Moscowite Svetlana Yakovleva was the individual winner) — but they ran up to the Polish team in Canada.

The USSR did poorly in the equestrian obstacle race, fencing and swimming, and though they won the shooting and running events, they failed to catch up their Polish rivals.

The Polish team and its member Barbara Kalowska took the lead from the start and retained it to the end, totalling 15,709 and 5,336 points respectively.

The USSR polled 15,487 with 5,311 going to Irina Kiseleva. Third-placed Sweden totalled 15,103 points and Anna Bojan of Poland took 5,256.

Women are locked in the same events as the men (riding, fencing, swimming, shooting and running) but the swimming and running distances for them are shorter.

FRIENDSHIP IN THE CAUCASUS

A joint Soviet-American youth group of novice climbers recently scaled Europe's top summit Elbrus (5,633 m). There they felt two ice-axes with the flags of the USSR and the US. Earlier, in memory of their friendship the youthful Americans planted sequoia saplings in the Elbrus foothills which they had brought along.

Three and a half weeks filled with training under seasoned instructors, hiking in the most scenic spots of the Caucasian mountains, and the Elbrus ascent showed the great effectiveness of cooperation of youth of our countries. US-USSR Youth Exchange Programme director

gold (last) for our team in the 100 m breaststroke. Incidentally, the GDR women's team picked 14 out of the 16 golds at stake.

Outstanding Michael Grosse scaled West Germany's success with six gold medals, three of them in the relay.

The USSR was the third best team. It also placed fourth in synchronized swimming in which, unlike the stand, the judges failed to duly appreciate our women's performance.

In diets Yelena Osipova and Irina Polyomkina came eighth, and Polyomkina did likewise in the soloist section. France won the team event with a gold and two silver medals. Irina Sidorova of the USSR was second in the recent European springboard championship.

Photo BY-TASS



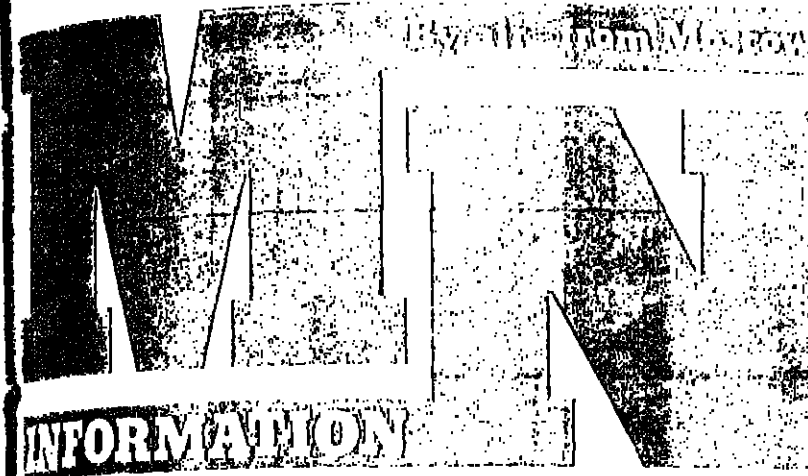
National field hockey Cup holders and medal aspirants, Moscow FII edged Ulyanovsk Volga 3-2 in a recent top division championship game.



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For peaceful outer space exploration

USSR suggests the inclusion of the agenda of the 40th UN General Assembly: International Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space and its Non-Militarization. This is contained in the Soviet Foreign Affairs brochure, to the UN General Assembly.

The proposal that space can be used to improve the living conditions of peoples on this planet into a source of global menace. The choice worthy of our era is to prevent outbursts and peaceful activities.

It is urgent and believed now that arms race appeared in outer space, the danger of which is increasing day by day. Research work is underway to build offensive outer space. If this process is not stopped, the arms race will spread in all directions and further, swallow up the earth and intellectual and create unsupportable barriers to joint space work by countries.

Shevardnadze requested Secretary-General to reiterate as a memorandum to the UN General Assembly procedural regulation to circulate it together with the appended document: Principles and principles of international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space. The document is a draft resolution and a draft declaration.

Advance exams have been held in Moscow. Who are the winners? They are school-leavers, young people fresh from army service and the youth. They have come from all over the country — the Far East, the Urals and the Caucasus, the Baltic region and the Kuban area... of them has his own small but personal experience. They are all united by one desire: to study and get on with their lives. They want to become specialists in various fields of the economy, they want to become doctors, musicians, artists. They want to know more about their country, its history, its youth, its energy and enthusiasm.

'This country is in my heart'

"Our friend, India, occupies its appropriate place in the works of Soviet artists and poets. After returning from India at the beginning of the '50s Mirzo Tur-sun-Zade said: 'This country is in my heart.' India is in the hearts of two more artists—Nikolai Bogdanov and Mikhail Romadin and the pictures you see here are an eloquent proof."

These were the remarks of Yevgeny Chelvyshov, Vice-President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at the opening ceremony of an exhibition of these



Illustration to "The Tale of Rama and Sita and the Flying Monkey Handman" by Mikhail Romadin.

Celebrations in Pyongyang

Pyongyang. A military parade marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea has taken place here. Present was a Soviet Party and Government delegation led by Geldar Aliyev, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other Soviet delegations which came for the jubilee celebrations.



The first exam (in maths) at the department of semiconductor materials and instruments, Moscow Steel and Alloys Institute.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has considered further industrialization efforts and higher labour productivity in capital construction. The adopted decision calls for raising to a qualitatively new stage the level of industrialization in construction by expanding production and using advanced designs of a high degree of readiness, increasing the output of various complete sets of prefabricated buildings and structures and supplying construction sites with technological and engineering equipment in sets ready for assembly. There are plans to considerably increase the use in construction of polymeric, chemical and other modern construction materials; appreciably expand reconstruction and technological retooling of plants producing construction materials and equipment and to extend cooperation in this field with other CMEA countries. All this will help cut down construction time in the next decade 1.5-2-fold as well as raise labour productivity and quality of work.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on further advancement of biology and biotechnology, which specifies large-scale measures for speeding up the development of these critical scientific areas and applying the latest research findings in industry, agriculture and the health service.

The meeting also discussed wider use of job evaluation methods in industry and other areas of the economy and their rationalization to ensure their retooling on this basis; introduction of the latest means of mechanization and automation of technological processes; the creation of better working conditions; higher productivity growth rates; better use of manpower as well as basic funds and capital investment.

The Politbureau discussed letters from citizens to the CPSU Central Committee on speeding up scientific and technological progress. The letters contain a great deal of suggestions on speedier introduction of scientific and technological breakthroughs.

The Politbureau approved measures on ensuring the fulfilment of Soviet pledges arising from the decisions of the 40th CMEA session. It was noted that in line with the directions of the June 1985 meeting at the CPSU Central Committee, completing work on the Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technological Progress of the CMEA Member-States up to the Year 2000 has special significance. Discussed were new forms of direct links between factories and organizations in the CMEA member-countries. The Politbureau assigned appropriate organizations to take the necessary measures to fulfil the agreements reached by the CMEA session.

The Politbureau also deliberated on other issues of economic and cultural development as well as USSR's foreign economic links.

CANADIAN PEACE ACTIVISTS SUPPORT SOVIET INITIATIVE

Ottawa. J. Stark, President of the well-known Canadian anti-war organization, Operation Dismantle, has sent a message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. It states in part:

We congratulate and thank you and the Soviet Government for your courage and wisdom in deciding to suspend nuclear tests. This initiative has greatly impressed members of our organization. We are very disappointed by the initial US reaction: it is not correct and not honest to describe as "propaganda" such a serious, practical and constructive move by the USSR. We shall do all we can to help people here acknowledge the importance of the Soviet initiative, so that the West would positively respond to it and undertake a similar pledge.

"Attempts are being made to explain their reluctance to end nuclear tests by the 'lag' of the USA in the field of nuclear arms. This is only a pretext" (from Mikhail Gorbachev's answers to questions posed by a TASS correspondent).

For viewpoint on this issue please turn to p. 8

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD.

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR, and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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J. Stark

RAJIV GANDHI: INDIA HAS MADE PROGRESS

New Delhi. Following the course of its outstanding leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, India has made tremendous social and economic progress in just over 35 years of independent development. Furthering the same course is the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan of 1985-1990, which lays emphasis on improving the living standards of the poorest sections of the society. This was announced by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a Red Fort meeting marking the country's Independence Day.

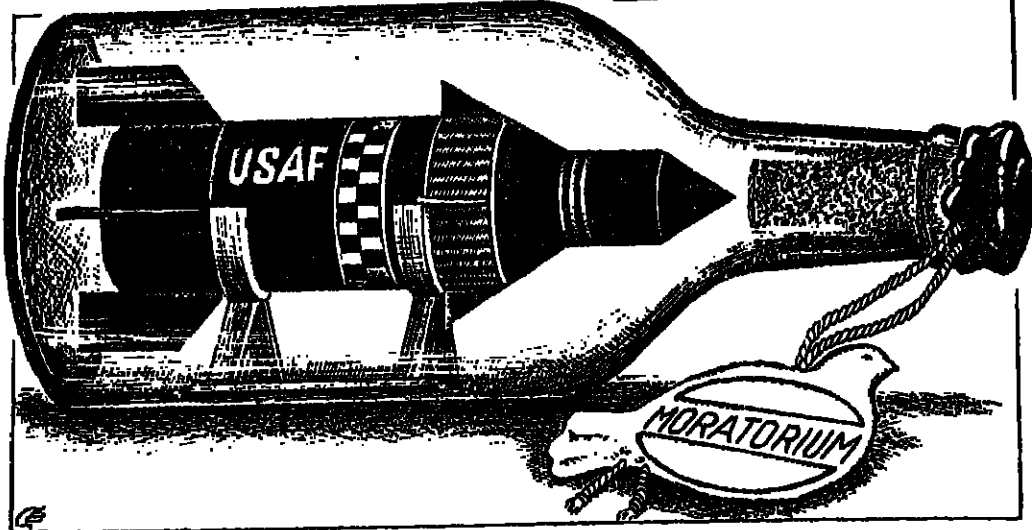
On the foreign policy of his government he noted that his recent visits to the USSR and other states helped enhance the republic's authority internationally.

India favours all-round development of relations with neighbouring nations. As for relations with Pakistan, he continued, its programme for developing nuclear arms is the main obstacle to the establishment of friendship and understanding between the two countries as well as lasting peace on the subcontinent.

Rajiv Gandhi urged all Indians to contribute to consolidating the country's territorial integrity and national unity.

Perez de Cuellar: release Mandela!

New York. UN Secretary-General, J. Perez de Cuellar, has demanded the immediate release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, and other political prisoners languishing in racist jails. In a telegram to the wife of the president, he urged the South African government to start talks with genuine representatives of the black majority and described as an act of vandalism the burning down of the Mandela home by the racists.



This is what peace supporters would like to see.

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

Nicaragua favours talks with Costa Rica

Managua. The Government of Nicaragua will further build up the defences of the republic to save off any criminal aggression by the US, said coordinator of the executive commission of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, President Daniel Ortega. Speaking at a press conference after talks with commander-in-chief of the Panamanian national defence forces, Brigadier-General Manuel Noriega, Ortega stressed that the people of Nicaragua want peace but are prepared to fight American interventionists in the last drop of their blood if they dared invade the country.

He favoured early talks with

Costa Rica on the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the border of the two countries to check provocations by CIA mercenary gangs. Commenting on unjustified accusations against Nicaragua by Costa Rican authorities as an excuse for refusing dialogue, Ortega urged that country's government stop fruitless polemics and take concrete steps to strengthen peace in the region.

For his part, Manuel Noriega said the Panamanian Government was eager to prevent a serious confrontation in Central America and confirmed his country's offer to host talks between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

AMERICAN SCIENTIST CONDEMNS 'STAR WARS' PROGRAMME

New York. C. E. Sagan, noted astronomy and space science professor at Cornell University, has condemned the Reagan programme of 'star wars'. In an article carried by the "Discover" magazine, he uses strong arguments to invalidate Washington's case for spreading the nuclear arms race into outer space. Stressing the significance of international bilateral treaties like the 1963 Treaty on Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the

Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater, the 1967 Treaty on the Principles of the Activity of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the 1972 Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, and SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties, he concluded that the "star wars" programme, in one way or another, violated each of these agreements.

FOR NUCLEAR-FREE AFRICA

Lomé. Delegates to the current pan-African conference on security, disarmament and development have been speaking against the arms race, about the need to create an atmosphere of trust and co-operation and turn Africa into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

Most addresses clearly reflected the desire of African peoples to rechannel funds gobbled up by the arms race into socio-economic projects. The participants upheld the idea of setting up an African disarmament fund. It is supposed to be made up of deductions from national military budgets and used for national development.

Ghanaian representative Wilford urged the OAU to seek an international agreement prohibiting the use of nuclear arms against African countries or against their territories. Such an accord, he maintained, would be an important step towards turning Africa into a nuclear-free zone.

'This country is in my heart'

(Continued from page 1)

Mikhail Romadin (the next Academician Nikolai Pogosyan) liked designing books, films and theatre productions. He also illustrated books. Last year he visited India. Considering himself a realist and a painter, he found an "interesting field" there.

Those who came to the Friendship House for the exhibition saw his trip through the eyes of Afanasy Nikitin, a merchant from Tver (Russia), who wandered "beyond the three seas" and finally reaching India, he wrote about his trip in his book "The Tale of the Travels of Afanasy Nikitin".

"I wanted to express the attitude of my generation of Soviet people to this country," said the artist. "I discovered the best country for Russia, which is rich spiritually. It is a land of today's friendship between nations is an important part of international life."

The exhibition includes 10 Romadin's illustrations for the book "The Tale of the Travels of Afanasy Nikitin" (Ramayana). It was soon published. The illustrations for the book "The Tale of the Travels of Afanasy Nikitin" (Ramayana) were soon published. The illustrations for the book "The Tale of the Travels of Afanasy Nikitin" (Ramayana) were soon published.

The opening ceremony was attended by delegates of the Society of Soviet University and the Indo-Soviet Friendship Society. They came to the exhibition to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet-Indian Friendship and Co-operation Treaty of 1954.

Celebrations in Pyongyang

(Continued from page 1)

for them the road to the future and independence.

Speaking at the ceremony, Member of the Politburo of the Workers' Party of Korea, the country's President Li Jong Ok said: "We especially warmly remember the combat exploits of Soviet soldiers and officers who gave up their lives to help the Korean people gain freedom. We will always remember them."

Gelder Aliyev, who also spoke at the ceremony, said that the Soviet Armed Forces routed one million Japanese soldiers and officers who gave up their lives to help the Korean people gain freedom. We will always remember them."

We condemn the policy of mounting tensions in the East and once again express our support for the great efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea to preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula and to achieve peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference.



Chile. Santiago and other cities were recently the scenes of fresh powerful demonstrations against the fascist regime of Pinochet. The week-old action was sparked off by the arrest of a group of officers and sergeants of the carabineer corps charged with the heinous murder last March of three communists. In response, Pinochet ordered troops and armed police into the streets and squares of the capital.

Widows and mothers of the three murdered patriots being arrested during a demonstration in Santiago.

Telephoto AP-TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

The Conservative Party is very popular with British voters. A survey conducted for "The Sunday Times" indicates that the ruling party would have a large majority in a general parliamentary election held now, since it has support of only 33 per cent of the polled.

Participating in a big demonstration of doctors, hospital nurses and medical students held in Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, demanded that the government provide money for health service, not the nationalization.

Has not ever heard trans-Atlantic flight in the Arab world has been carried out in the capital of Jordan, on

33-year-old M. Khalil. His condition is satisfactory.

London has declared its intention to become a twin-city of Managua, the capital of revolutionary Nicaragua. A letter forwarded by T. Banks, Chairman of the Greater London Council to Mayor of Managua S. Santos states that the decision expresses the feelings of most residents of London, who are impressed by the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people against encroachments on their freedom and independence.

213 strikes involving nearly 40,000 people were registered in the Philippines over the first six months of this year, nearly the same number as the whole of 1984, states a report by the congress of Philippine trade unions. The strikes are becoming longer — from 10 to 17 days — compared with last year.

Working to produce binary weapons

New York. The US is accelerating preparation for large-scale manufacture of a new type of chemical weapon — binary — with nervous

to "The New York Times". The Pentagon's chemical warfare division is ready for the next step in the development of binary weapons, which are ready for use and what remains is to be mixed with a toxic agent in the field.

Protest by Philippine foreign ministry

The Philippine foreign ministry has expressed its protest against the US interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines. The ministry said that the US and local officials in Manila are engaged in talks in Washington between members of the Department and the

Pentagon and leaders of the separatist Muslim movement "The Moro Front for National Liberation" operating in the south of the Philippines against the government of President Marcos. Such contacts, the note emphasizes, are an unfriendly act contradicting bilateral agreements and generally accepted international legal norms.

Prevent 'star wars'

New York. The implementation of Reagan's programme of "star wars" will lead to a new round of the arms race, said the Smith-Round of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in an interview with the "Weekend" magazine.

The Soviet Union and the United States are beginning to trade contradictions. Serious trade wars have arisen between the two countries. China is deeply disturbed by the US under the pretext of Congress, the reduction of the imports of textiles and manufactures.

Trade contradictions

ed clothes, which are one of the main items of Chinese exports. In 1984 China's delivery of such goods to the US totalled almost 1,300 million dollars. The passing of the bill would reduce imports of Chinese textiles and knitted goods by 65 per cent.

Science and technology

WILL BACTERIA HELP?

How can man's environment be protected from the ruinous influence of industrial waste? Scientists in many countries go on cracking their brains over this question. In addition to the already known means, Swiss specialists have decided to work out their own method. By means of genetic engineering they intend to change the biochemical processes taking place in harmless soil bacteria. The aim is to give them the ability to feed on chemical substances which contaminate the environment.

There are prolonged experiments lying before researchers at the Geneva University.

'SPEEDY' CONTINENT

The edges of gigantic tectonic hollow in California (USA) are moving at the rate of 6 centimetres per year. Until now geologists believed that it was one of the "speediest" dislocation of the lithosphere. But research conducted by British scientists for 15 years in the Indo-Australian region of the lithosphere shows that the Australian continent is moving much faster. It is drifting in the direction of the Pacific lithospheric region at the rate of 7 centimetres per year.

ELEPHANTS DONATE BLOOD

A unique operation has been carried out at the Zoo in Hanover, West Germany. To save a 24-year-old elephant nicknamed "Genni" physicians transfused into "Genni" (for the first time in world practice) 9.5 litres of blood donated by two elephants. The patient perfectly withstood the operation.

OF INTEREST

No more anecdotes

Financial inspectors of government offices in Washington recently discovered that, during working hours many federal employees did the telephone number of a service playing tapes with anecdotes and funny stories. The inspectors have been taken following the detection of the telephone number of a service playing tapes with anecdotes and funny stories. The inspectors have been taken following the detection of the telephone number of a service playing tapes with anecdotes and funny stories.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

PEOPLES KNOW NUCLEAR GAMBLERS

Justifying the crime in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, representatives of the US ruling circles not only falsify history but actually claim the right to use this time nuclear weapons when they think it appropriate, writes journalist V. Kobaysh in LITRATURNAYA GAZETA.

This explains the frenzy with which the leaders of Washington are today escalating the nuclear arms race and planning to spread it to outer space as well as their refusal to join the commitment of the USSR never to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the confused reaction, abashed with its argumentation, to the Soviet decision to place a moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests beginning from August 6.

People everywhere now know quite well, stresses the author, that what the USA did in Japan 40 years ago, pushing the world to an abyss, has turned them into inhabitants of Hiroshima. They also realize well that the reckless gamblers with nuclear weapons are not stopped everything may come to an end.

'FOLLOWING NEHRU'S COURSE'

In an article devoted to the 38th anniversary of India's independence, Soviet Indologist G. Kolovsky analyses the home and foreign policies in the newspaper IZVESTIA. He stresses that Indira Gandhi was steadily leading the country along the "course of Nehru" and so is Rajiv Gandhi.

The author highly commends the new Prime Minister's determination to consolidate India's positions. The New Delhi declaration of the heads of six states and governments, adopted this winter, which objects to the "star wars" plans and contains an appeal for practical steps towards disarmament, reaffirmed India's role as a leader of the non-aligned movement.

The Soviet public was especially satisfied with the results of Rajiv Gandhi's May visit to the USSR. The Soviet-Indian summit talks became a major landmark in strengthening friendship between the peoples of both countries, stresses the author. Soviet people rejoice at the achievements of the great Indian people and understand their difficulties.

ON THE NUCLEAR ROOST

With a teacher's strictness Washington is demanding that not only the people of USA but also the whole world admit America, writes A. Neukhov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. But who should shower Washington with praises: the people it destroys in dozens of countries on behalf of its "democracy" and the dollar? People living in the shadow of Pershing and cruise missiles? Countries turned into a gun powder-keg?

The Soviet Union has proved over and over again its devotion to the cause of peace. Can there be more weightier proofs of goodwill than the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the moratorium on nuclear explosion? But the Pentagon does not want to take these measures into consideration, uttering in ecstasies the mating call on its nuclear roost. Therefore, the world can only think about the murder of mankind which has already to its discredit Hiroshima, Nagasaki...

40 YEARS OF EFFORTS

The Korean People's Democratic Republic, a raw material appendage of militaristic Japan in the past, is today an industrially advanced republic, writes V. Moliseyev. Candidate of Sciences (Economics), in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, in an article devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japanese invaders by the Soviet Army.

The share of machine-building in the total industrial output of the country exceeds 34 per cent, notes the author. The country's economic achievements, stresses V. Moliseyev, have created a basis for the steady improvement in the living standards of the Korean people. Between 1978 and 1984, the real incomes of workers and employees increased by 60 per cent and of peasants — 40 per cent. The republic, which before its liberation had only six specialized secondary educational establishments, and no higher school at all, now boasts 218 institutes and 576 technical secondary schools.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries give Korea considerable assistance in the development of its economy. During the Seven-Year Development Plan period alone 12 plants and shops were put into operation fully or partly with Soviet assistance, and about 70 economic projects have been commissioned throughout the existence of the republic.

If Archimedes had known!

Every pupil knows that the figure π equals 3.14. For more accurate calculations the number is taken to an approximation of the 11th symbol after the point — 3.14159. But already many generations of mathematicians specify the figure π , multiplying over and over again the number of symbols after the point. Mathematicians of the University of Tokyo, making use of a powerful computer, have broken all records. They calculated 16 million symbols for π after the point. In other words,

Ask the dog

People suffering from insomnia see doctors who prescribe pills and advise them to stroll at night. But West German psychologist Hans Cressen of Munich believes that the position of the bed in the chamber is of decisive importance. In a study he had conducted an original way of finding the place in the room. Furniture must be removed from the premises while the dog is in to spend the night. The bed must be arranged according to the dog's scheme.

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir BRODETSKY

MORATORIUM ON INSANITY

The Soviet moratorium on any nuclear tests has put Washington in a difficult position. This initiative has been supported by the international community and approved by the UN Secretary-General, Perez de Cuellar, as well as state and political figures in many countries and arms experts. The honest and open Soviet move is emphasized at various rallies — from Hiroshima and Nagasaki to Washington — aimed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the US atomic bombing of Japanese cities.

The ribbon of American peace supporters which encircled the Pentagon at that time symbolized the protest against a force which is the sole opponent of the cessation of nuclear insanity. The Pentagon and the US administration want to continue nuclear tests for they still entertain illusions about gaining military edge over the Soviet Union.

Apart from political reasons, they have purely commercial ones too — military monopolies yearly receive from the government 7,000 million dollars worth of orders for the most up-to-date nuclear arms, and could get still more from the strategic defense initiative of Reagan. While at present the non-stop assembly line of lethal armaments annually turns out five new warheads, a still more "profitable" death may be forthcoming with the creation of "star wars" weapons like X-ray lasers. This requires new nuclear tests and the American administration's idea of "modernizing" its nuclear arsenal is based on these and other "superweapons".

Such are the reasons for Washington's hasty rejection of the Soviet initiative yet it has fabricated a US "inferiority" argument, this time with respect to nuclear arms. However, the world is quite familiar with

Washington's rhetoric about its so-called inferiority in bombers and missiles. It is known too that the US has conducted more nuclear tests than the Soviet Union. Besides, the USSR has unilaterally placed a moratorium on its test programme.

Washington's unwillingness to join the Soviet initiative has yet another reason — a reluctance to make a one reciprocal step towards détente and resume a whole range of bilateral and multilateral talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament. The Reagan administration has unilaterally broken off several dialogues, including one on complete ban on nuclear tests, and would not shift its ground just a little bit.

Washington's reluctance to revert to the policy of détente is damaging not just the entire set of Soviet-American relations but the "third world" is likewise being drawn into the senseless arms race. Asia, Africa, and La-

tin American nations, already burdened by a host of economic and financial problems, continue their self-destruction by procuring more arms. In addition, the world's industrialized nations, burdened by the nuclear arms race, as well, cannot give developing countries enough aid.

An awareness of the nuclear menace has compelled Latin American and South Pacific states to declare their territories nuclear-free zones. These steps were most positively evaluated by the Soviet Union. Even though they have not eliminated the danger of these countries being drawn into nuclear conflict these steps spell out a desire for security and to avert the threat of war. Washington's negative response to a recent decision taken in the capital of the Cook Islands is yet another indication of its opposition to real security. It sees this move as capable of producing a chain reaction, for instance, in the Balkans, Central and Northern Europe as well as Asia, in which case US nuclear aircraft carriers and air squadrons would have to go from these places.

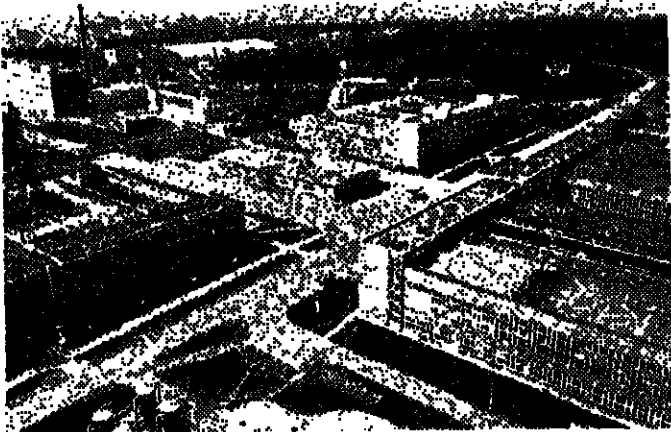
The Soviet moratorium is to last until January 1, 1986, and the US administration still has the time to take the decision being demanded by the international community. Washington will bear responsibility for continuation of the nuclear insanity.

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LILLIPUTIANS OF THE MICROWORLD

The construction of a super-powerful accelerator of charged particles has started in the Soviet Union. It is being built near the city of Serpukhov, a little more than 100 km south of Moscow. The country's biggest energy accelerator of up to 70 GeV (billion electron-volts) has been operating for 18 years at the Institute of High Energy Physics in that city. The new accelerator will make it possible to

generate energy of 3,000 GeV, or 3,000,000 million electron-volts. No such energy has yet been obtained anywhere in the world. In Batavia (USA), the maximum is 800 GeV. The length of the ring circumference of the new Serpukhov accelerator will be 21 km (the old one is 1.5 km). The cascade of its superconductive magnets will be assembled underground at a depth of 20-30 metres.

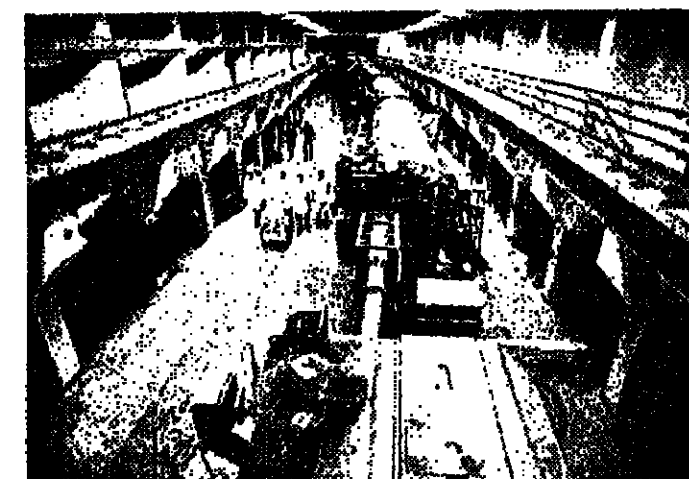


In the tunnel of the Serpukhov accelerator.

After the construction of the new accelerator the old one won't be discarded but will become one of its powerful cascades. The fact is that accelerating energy running into 3,000,000 million electron-volts, the particles — protons — will pass through five stages. Initially, at a linear accelerator, they will be accelerated up to 30 MeV (million electron-volts). From there they will get into the circular accelerator and achieve energy of 1.5 GeV. Then they will be injected into the old accelerator, and from there, through the connecting tunnel, will burst into the channel of the big accelerator. In it the lilliputians of the microworld, driven by powerful magnets, will attain record speeds and energies.

Why this speed? Scientists of-

ten call the world of elementary particles microcosmos. Here, just like in outer space, high speed is needed to peep as far as possible into the depths of this mysterious world. Physicists pin great hopes on the completion of the accelerator. This is a determination to discover prime matter, hypothetical particles — quarks — and look attentively at the fragments of the nuclei, the so-called anomalies, to check the version of the new theory of supersymmetry, born recently and according to which all the elementary particles now discovered must also have a double. It means that we shall know twice as many particles, and solve many other problems which are today theoretical but tomorrow — the everyday life of reasonable people.



Institute of High Energy Physics.

Round the Soviet Union

WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON THE PREPARATION OF THE 40TH LENIN'S COLLECTION COMPRISING 116 PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED OR PARTIALLY PUBLISHED LETTERS, NOTES, TELEGRAMS AND OTHER ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. The material of the new collection covers more than 30 years of Lenin's life — from 1888 to 1923. The articles for the collection were discovered by researchers as a result of a painstaking work in tens of archives, libraries and museums all over the world.

ALMOST FOUR AND A HALF THOUSAND STUDENTS AND POST-GRADUATES FROM 50 COUNTRIES WILL BEGIN THEIR STUDIES AT THE PUSHKIN INSTITUTE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. This major centre has also affiliations abroad which familiarize Russian language teachers with modern methodology and teaching aids; offer consultations, organize examinations for correspondence students improving their skills and render assistance to higher educational institutions, courses and groups studying Russian.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OPERATION UNDER MICROSCOPE

In recent years newspapers have been reporting about incredible operations: surgeons sutured hands cut off in accidents, implanted feet, replaced damaged areas of nerves, and implanted crystalline lenses of eyes. IZVESTIA. Now a new turn has been outlined in the development of events — microsurgical operations are no longer a sensation. Microsurgery methods which until recently were used only by individual specialists in the clinics of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, are now adopted by major public health institutions in other cities of the country. Over a short period of time ten new microsurgery centres were set up in the Ukraine alone: five ophthalmological and as many centres for the utilization of the possibilities of this method in the surgery of vessels, traumatology, plastic surgery, gynaecology, urology and paediatric surgery.

FOREST INSPECTION IN GEORGIA

Plant your tree and be happy, people say, Georgia has long revered the green friend of man, writes the ZARYA VOSTOKA newspaper published in the Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia. There are legends and

many poems devoted to it. But it is not enough to plant a tree. It needs care. Forest growers in the republic consider as their most important task the protection of forests from various external influences. And with the coming of summer, when the issue of protecting forests from fires, diseases and pests becomes especially acute, forestry workers begin their annual traditional inspection. The aim is to prevent diseases. Simultaneously specialists examine the quality of work in planting young groves, the condition of nurseries, and help introduce advanced methods on the farms.

Every time forest growers embark on inspection we sum up their work which considerably helps protect flora and fauna of the republic, reveal drawbacks, and make plans for the future, minister of forest economy of Georgia, Shota Chikoladze told our correspondent. It was specifically decided this year to pay more attention to the technology of planting forests in conditions of rock, on eroded lands, and terraced mountainous areas.

ART IS NOT FOR FASHION

The most unpleasant phenomenon for me, which sometimes is still being observed in our society today, is fashion for intellect which actually conceals the most elementary love for things, writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA veteran translator Nikolai Iyushinov in the so-called "Monologue on Our Time and Ourselves". Of course it is good to like fine paintings, books and collect them — there is nothing bad in this. But it is not good when a person is doing the collection for the sake of accumulating some valuables. This arouses an unpleasant feeling in me.

Cherish very much the seemingly queer phrase of the Russian writer Bunin in one of his letters. He writes that he did not read Prust "to spite" others. That is, when there was much talking around him about

Prust, he did not read that author. He only read his works when he became out of vogue. I can understand him: fashion and hubbub prevent one from a genuine perception of art.

FAMILIES UNDERGO CHANGES

The newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA carries statistical and demographic data about the changes in the families of the USSR today. On the eve of the Great Patriotic War (1941) there were about 37 million families. The 1959 census already registered more than 45 million. In the subsequent 20 years the number of families increased almost by a third, and by the beginning of 1984 the country had about 70 million families.

As we see, writes the paper, the number of families is growing, but the number of members is decreasing. Most widespread in the cities today are families of 3 members. By the way, the rural family has decreased in number too. In the past it was characterized by many children.

Every year 2.5-3 million marriages are registered in our country. What is characteristic of this process? First, the reduction in the number of unmarried women. In the case of men it is still less. Second, the rejuvenation of marriages. Now approximately three-quarters of all marriages are contracted at the age of 23 or 25, and even more to divorce. The third is, naturally, the problem of the stability of new families. Of late more than 800,000 marriages are dissolved annually in the country. One more alarming tendency is that every seventh family in our country is incomplete, that is, without one of the parents.

There are no great differences in the ages of those married, couples on the wife and the majority are of 2-2.5 years older than the wife and the majority are of the same age. This cannot be said about their relations. The level, which are on the average, higher in the case of wives than husbands. This fact also explains, to some extent, the nature of relationships in families.

Advanced technology assures clean gas pipelines

A reliable method of ensuring the pumping capacity of main gas pipelines has been devised by specialists in Ukraine. Hard crystalline wells of pipes and impellers, smooth flow of gas, melted if treated with solvent derived from the very gas conveyed. At the Shebelinka deposit near Kharkov the installation of this kind has been successfully tested in operation.

The new technology does not consume much energy. It is an instant production of methanol — methanol — from extracted natural fuel. The methanol then is injected into the gas pipeline. It easily dissolves the "stopper" formed in the pipeline. The methanol will, however, not only ensure clean gas lines. It is also a valuable material for the production of engine oil, plastics, leather, for and various other well as for other comparatively inexpensive technology for deriving from natural gas, which is advantageous for the economy of the USSR.

New method of purifying drainage

A basically new method for purifying industrial domestic drainage has been developed in Mskovskaya industrial centre in the USSR. In it the place of live taken by 14 specially species of bacteria and fungi. They were so-called glass regulators — strings of fibre glass Christmas-tree garlands.

The new method is economical: the cost of the complex of purification turned out to be 15 times less than those involving other technology. Such units already operate in several cities, and are under construction in dozens of others.

Places to visit

Jubilee of Palekh crafts

An exhibition marking the 6th anniversary of the world-famous artistic painting — Palekh lacquer miniature — has opened in the All-Russia Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art in Moscow.

Lacquered caskets, boxes, dishes, writing-sets, powder-cases and ashtrays of papier-mache, skillfully painted in bright colours against a black background are invariable exhibits of Soviet applied art at international exhibitions and fairs. For collectors of many countries it is a great luck to buy Palekh artists.

Palekh, an ancient village in the Kanovo Region, has existed for 15 centuries. The style of its lacquer painting has been shaped by centuries. The painting decorating the miniatures is a kind of fusion of the traditions of old Russian icon-painting with folk art and modern motifs.

Lacquer miniature is one of the national crafts of the USSR. Very popular are the Khokhroma wood paintings; Zhostovo metalware, Gzhel china, the pottery of Kuznetsov (a village in Dagestan), works of chasers from Georgia, bone carvers of Yakutia, Volga lace-makers.



A museum of applied art of the Soviet peoples is now being set up in Tselinisk, a former Moscow region estate. On display there will be many best samples of artistic crafts from all the Union and autonomous republics.

Tatyana GRUNAU



Exhibition items: casket paintings inspired by Russian fairy tales.

Sapphire street lamps

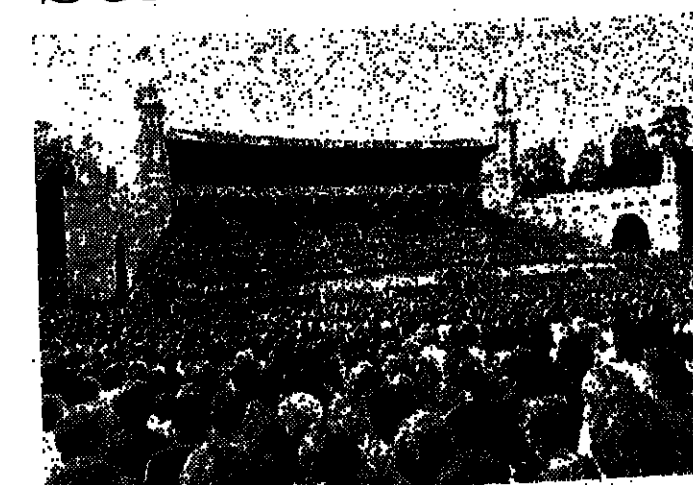
Many streets in Soviet cities are illuminated by sapphire lamps. More accurately it is not the lamp itself that is made from sapphire but its illuminating pipe which is filled with various sodium. It goes without saying that all treasures in the world will not be sufficient for its purpose in case of using the natural stone alone.

That is why Moscow specialists have developed a technology that enables sapphire to be obtained in predetermined form. Earlier synthetic sapphire was being produced only in the form of crystals that had to be processed for the manufacture of goods with diamond tools.

A present industrial equipment is created in the USSR for

producing sapphire articles of different forms, including nuts and nails. They can be used in metallurgy, electronics, semiconductor technology, optics, watch-making and jewellery.

SONG FESTIVAL



One of Latvia's most cherished and finest traditions is national song festivals. Since this immemorial people in Latvia have loved singing and are very gifted musically. Each town has a special song spot and in Riga the Song Field can be found in the Park of Culture and Rest. This year the opening ceremony was like a parade. 26,000 singers marched in the city streets together with dancers and musicians who had come from all corners of the republic. A 20,000-strong choir sang Latvian, Russian, Armenian, Moldavian and Lithuanian songs.

The choir at the Song Field. Dancing (amateurs, by the way).

Science and technology

GASOLINE FROM SAWDUST

Specialists in Byelorussia (a Union republic in western USSR) have developed a technology for transforming sawdust into gasoline. This new technology makes it possible to obtain from a mixture of sawdust and water not only gasoline, but even black oil (low-boiling oils) — staple fuel for most of boiler-houses and electric power stations.

It is not necessary to fell timber for gasoline: the waste of the timber industry — bark, wooden chips, twigs, knots, tree crowns, sawdust, etc., can be used for this purpose. Such agricultural wastes as pol-herb leaves, cotton stems, leaves of trees, etc.—can also be utilized, as well as the waste of pulp-and-paper industry which until now only polluted the environment. All this waste can be used as raw materials for the production of liquid fuels.

Small mobile installations being developed now for synthesizing petrol will be able to use the fuel they produce themselves, spending only one rouble per every four manufactured.

DEVELOPMENT OF ACCELERATOR EQUIPMENT

Having "bottlenecked" semiconductor crystals by a mighty beam of charged particles, Soviet scientists have managed to considerably raise the rapid

operation and reliability of diodes, transistors, integral microcircuits and other types of electronics. Such equipment has been developed at the Leningrad Electrophysical Equipment Research Institute — the leading Soviet centre for the elaboration of experimental units of thermonuclear synthesis, research reactors, accelerators of elementary particles for industry and medicine. Its installations are operating in the USSR, CMEA member-countries, as well as Finland and developing states. Vasily Glukhikh, director of the Institute and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, hinted that the achievements of Soviet fundamental science had made it possible to put electrons to use, create new revolutionary and large-scale technologies. Under the impact of the flux of accelerated electrons many materials acquire unusual properties. Thus, an irradiated polyethylene can stand temperatures up to 200 degrees, i.e., three times more than usual ones.

IRON GROWS

That alloys of iron expand during heating is no news at all. Well known is also the size of thermal expansion — up to 2 per cent. But scientists at Dnepropetrovsk metallurgical institute take iron blank, heat it until it begins to glow, its length visibly doubles, thickens and increases five times. It is no trick. Simply a curious regularity has been discovered. If metal is cylindrically heated and cooled at intervals from 250 to 950°C not in the air but hydrogen atmosphere — it begins to "swell". The diagramed phenomenon opens broad vistas for new effective methods of metal and alloy treatment.

BLACK CULINARY SALT STIRS SCIENTISTS' INTEREST

Soviet scientists have found at last the clue to a strange but long-standing custom of the indigenous population of Northern Russia — the use of the so-called black salt in cooking.

To prepare it they take some salt of coarse grind, add water-soaked rye-bread, envelope the resulting mass with cloth and put it into a stove or bonfire. After the mass is charred it is powdered and sifted.

This salt is sprinkled on food before consuming it. The local people believe that adding this salt to food makes it much tastier than with the white (common) salt. However, they cannot explain the meaning of this custom.

Scientific research has shown, however, that the black salt does not become damp, thanks to a small content of carbon in the form of fine-porous charcoal. The rye-bread ashes enrich the salt with such substances vital for a human being as combinations of iodine, potassium, calcium, copper, zinc and others. Thus the black salt is indeed healthier than the white one.

VIEWPOINT

SIBERIAN GAS GOES TO EUROPE

Vladimir CHIRSKOV, Minister of Building Enterprises of the Oil and Gas Industry of the USSR

Today nobody is surprised by the fact that Siberian gas serves housewives in Moscow and Prague, turns the turbines of Austrian power stations, heats hothouses in Bulgaria and Finland. It is also used in the metallurgical plants and processed at chemical works in the Federal Republic of Germany and in Hungary. But suffice it to look at the map to imagine, at least partly, the length and complicated nature of the natural gas route from Siberia to Europe.

Gas extraction in Western Siberia has reached 1,000 million cu m per day. But the main consumers are at a distance of thousands of kilometres. In the European part of the country. Therefore, its transportation is a major problem.

Not long ago the Soviet Union completed the biggest project in the history of the world gas industry. The 6th superlong gas pipeline, laid from the Siberian deposit of Urengoy to the centre of the country, went into operation. The programme of building the six-string pipeline system in Western Siberia, mapped out for 1981-1985, has been completed. The construction called for big investments — 20,000 million roubles.

Now the CMEA countries account for more than 50 per cent of Soviet gas exports. They have jointly built a ramified network of gas pipelines, the most important among them being the Soyuz pipeline built in the late '70s. The route which linked the gas fields of Orenburg in Southern Siberia with the industrial centres of the socialist countries, made it possible to increase annual deliveries of Soviet gas by 15,500 million cu m.

But even such a powerful energy "corridor" does not solve all the problems connected with the transportation of Siberian gas. In the next five years six new superlong gas pipelines will stretch from the northern deposit of Yamburg to the European USSR. Increased interest in Yamburg has been generated, in a large extent, by the fact that one of the six gas pipelines starting from there will transport Siberian fuel to Eastern Europe.

The decision on its construction was taken in 1984 at the CMEA session in Havana. Now they are thoroughly discussing the terms of building the pipeline, forms of participation of states in the construction, coordination of questions related to prices and the volume of deliveries to various countries.

This will be a mighty gas pipeline with 1,420 mm pipes and a pressure of 75 atmospheres. Unsurpassed will be its length — 603 km — and the heavy difficulties which the builders will face. Soviet gas pumping equipment will be used on the route of the new superlong gas pipeline as well as on other pipelines which are planned for construction in the second half of the '80s. The 16 megawatt pumping equipment made in the Ukraine has made a very good showing.

Some 30,000-32,000 million cu m of gas a year will be transported along this new pipeline which will go into operation during the 12th Five-Year Development Plan period (1986-90).

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

LEONID FILATOV

Leonid Filatov is one of the most popular Soviet film actors today. Appearing in several films a year, in most cases he plays major and often controversial roles. People well used to his screen image often wonder when his film really began.

In 1970, Filatov says smiling. Even he finds it difficult to believe that within these years he has made a name for himself not only as a very popular, but also as an acclaimed actor. A really successful career, isn't it?

"Success" is the title of his latest film directed by Konstantin Kluyakov, and in which he plays the part of a stage director arriving at a provincial theatre to produce his version of "The Sea Gull" by Chekhov.

A few years earlier he had played the part of a film director in "The Voice" by Ilya Averbakh. The two parts have not remained unnoticed. So now filmmakers often ask him if he would like to try his hand at directing.

When I was a boy that was my aspiration, Filatov says. I thought, as I can write poetry, I can certainly make a film. I left Ashkhabad for Moscow to enrol in the Cinematography Institute but instead I entered the Shchukin Drama School by sheer chance and at first attempt. And so I became an actor, and have never dreamed about directing since then.

After the drama school he was invited to join the Taganka company. The invitation predetermined the course of his life in the 20 years that followed. In the two decades at the theatre he only played seven or eight film parts. Why?

I think the answer lies in the fact that today's audience like the man of character, capable of taking action, making decisions, and bearing responsibility, Filatov says. I began by playing such parts without giving much thought to them, without any attempt at innovation or ingenuity, on the strength of my looks alone. Later, when I took to pondering on the nature of success in the films, I began deliberately sticking to this type. I hope you would not confuse an actor's search for his own image with type casting, would you?

Critics agreed that Filatov has got no definite "cast". Instead, they are trying to define his "theme" in cinematography. Sometimes, he speaks about these attempts with irony, but at other times he gets quite serious when answering the question about the parts he would like to play.

Apparently, he is most attracted by characters and situations fraught with drama.

I would like to talk about bad coincidences in life, about misfortune, and about man's innate dualism. But it must be an articulate speech. The



script should not simply state this or that fact, but suggest a life situation in which the fact could be lived out artistically. And with mercy, too.

The key-word here is "mercy". Playing a criminal or an investigator, a German baron or a Western reporter, a doctor or an engineer, Filatov is on the quest for mercy. But he does not always approve of the final result. Why?

It would be more correct to ask why I have made many second-rate parts. There are several reasons for that.

First, no matter how earnest an actor may be in his work, the final result depends on the director, on the cutting and editing job. Second, now that I have become really confident of my own proficiency, I sometimes feel I can overcome the weaknesses of the script, build up the poorly written part, or do a bit of self-directing. Every time I find that miracles do not happen, and yet keep believing and resisting the material luck by inch. But film audiences do not forgive you a single bit of negligence...

No, they don't. Yet they love actor Filatov dearly. This attitude was best summed up in a note he got at one of the filmmakers' conferences. "You are a remarkable man. That's great."

Olga SHURVUD

ON THE JUBILEE OF 'THE LAY OF IGOR'S HOST'

A new edition of the ancient Russian poem "The Lay of Igor's Host" is to be published in Leningrad in the Russian and English languages. The translation into English was made by Professor Denis Ward of the University of Edinburgh. Aurora Publishers have timed the publication of this richly illustrated volume to coincide with the 800th anniversary of the poem. "The Lay" reconstructs the picture of an unsuccessful campaign by Prince Igor of Novgorod-Seversk and his men against the Polovtsy in 1185-1187. The poem calls for the unification of Russian lands in face of a common

enemy and for an end to inter-tribe strife. "The Lay of Igor's Host" has been translated into different languages with Professor Ward's translation holding a worthy place among these translations, said Soviet Academician Dmitry Likhachev, Corresponding Member of the British Academy of Sciences, a prominent authority on this masterpiece of ancient Russian literature.

In his new fundamental work entitled "The Lay of Igor's Host and Its Cultural Background" Likhachev quotes works by his foreign colleagues. He highly appreciates the contribution made

to the study of "The Lay" by Bulgarian, Polish, German and American scientists. Japanese philologists have drawn interesting analogies between "The Lay" and works of Japanese literature of that period. There exist four translations of the poem into Japanese. The best verifications of the poem into contemporary Russian have been collected in a big volume to be published in Leningrad with Likhachev as the editor. This anthology opens with a poetical interpretation by Vasily Zhukovsky (1783-1852), who was regarded by Pushkin as his literary instructor.



The State Museum of Oriental Art in Moscow showed its visitors the rich choreographic traditions of India at a recent series of the ancient country's dances. It was dedicated to the Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship.



choreographic traditions of India at a recent series of the ancient country's dances. It was dedicated to the Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship. Photos by Yuri Somov

Festival in Scotland

The State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR Ministry of Culture is representing the Soviet Union at a festival in Edinburgh.

This is not the first time that I am participating in this prestigious festival. Every year it gathers excellent soloists as well as leading chamber groups and orchestras from all over the world, says Gennady Rozdestvensky, artistic director and conductor of the orchestra. In the past I came with the orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic

Society and I played with the leading orchestras of Britain on several occasions.

This festival is very special for me. I have been authorized to represent Soviet art with the orchestra I lead.

Our programme includes Gounod's Symphony No. 4, Prokofiev's ballet "The Steel Trot", Schnittke's Concerto No. 4 for Violin and Orchestra, and Rachmaninov's Concerto No. 4 for Piano and Orchestra.

BOOKS ABOUT INDIA

"India on the Path of Peace and Independence" is the title of an exhibition at the Allsher Navoi Public Library in Uzbekistan. The books written in languages of India and the USSR, describe India's ancient history and present-day life.

Books by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru are among the exhibits. Many of books on display came from Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay.

The Tashkent library has had close contacts with cultural institutions in India for almost thirty years now. More than 8,000 books, magazines, collections in Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu are in its stocks.

Uzbek readers can read "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata" in their native language, as well as the works of Tagore, Chandra, and other Indian writers.

USSR-Bulgaria: Theatres cooperate

Valentin Timoshin, the chief artistic director of the Voro-shilovgrad Theatre of Drama and Music, has returned from Bulgaria full of new plans. He has brought plays by Stravinsky, Rachmaninov, Stravinsky. The play his theatre will choose will be staged by Iosif Venkov, artistic director of the Boyan Danovsk Theatre in Bulgaria.

Contacts between the two theatres began in 1977.

This was my first invitation to come to Pernik, Timoshin says. I staged Alexander Kornelchuk's play "The End of the Squad-

ron". I remember how nervous we were. How we spent sleepless nights working and rehearsing. My greatest impression was the work on A. Alexov's play, "The Young Guard". It was a great success.

Now Timoshin is waiting for Iosif Venkov. Venkov has already staged Stravinsky's "Vampire" at the Voro-shilovgrad Theatre, and Timoshin says he is a real master ready for innovations and experiments, capable of blending the past with the present.

FACTS and EVENTS

Records. Two years ago the all-Union record firm Melodis released a record which started a new series — "Variety Stars Review". Now variety art lovers

can add to their acquisition list third record from this series. It includes this year's stars — Alla Pugachova, Vakhlang Kikabidze, Sofia Rotaru, Anna Vesi, Yuri Antonov and Tatyana Antikova.

WHAT'S ON!

August 17-19

THEATRES

Operetta Theatre (at the premises of the Mirror Theatre of the Hermitage Garden, 3 Karelny Ryad). 17 (mat), 19 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow". 17 (eve), 18 (mat) — Mityulin, "Girls in a Flurry". 18 (eve) — "Operetta, Operetta", a concert-review. 20 — Kremer, "Catherine".

Stanislavsky Drama Theatre (23 Gorky St). 17 (mat) — Tokareva, "Fantasy-Improvisation". 18 (mat) — Nash, "Rain-Maker". 17 (eve), 18 (eve) — Rozdand, "Cyranos de Bergerac". (Performances at the Lenin Komosol Theatre, 6 Chokhova St). 17 (mat and eve) — Kravtsov, "Warming Party in an Old House". 18 (mat and eve) — Chervinsky, "The Paper Gramophone".

Chamber Music Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 17 — Rostovsky, "Rostov Action".

Circus on Lenin Hills (7 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Daily, except Mondays, "Saluta, Festival!" programme in 2 parts, featuring Emil Kio and performing bears trained by Margarita Shoyevskaya and Gennady Budniksky.

FILMS

Dangerous to Life (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A lyrical and eccentric comedy, the main character of which is a firm man of high principles, extremely exact and realistic. Cinema: "Ashkhabad" (17a Chervanovskaya St), Metro Yuznaya.

A Week of Indian Films. Cinema: "Mir" (11 Tsvetnoi Blvd). Metro: Kolkhoznyaya. "Tashkent" (1 Pervaya Novokuznitskaya St), Metro Ryazanskaya Prospekt. "Borodino" (29 Mozhalskoye Highway). Metro: Kievskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Dynamo Palace of Sport (22 Lavochkina St). 17, 18 — Performances by Nail Ragnajev with a variety ensemble (Bulgaria).

Concert Hall, Izmailovo Tourist Centre (71 Izmailovskaya Highway). 17, 18 — Performances by the Tatar ensemble. Hyital. A dramatized perform-

USSR-Finland: fruitful jubilee

Soviet-Finland scientific and technological cooperation is 30 years old. Finland's contribution to it is discussed below by the country's Prime Minister, Eero Suvisaari.

Some people think that Finns are building more in the USSR than their Soviet counterparts are doing in Finland. This is an "optical misjudgement" caused by the different market capacities. Even though Finland is of special significance to the Soviet Union technically, one should remember that both the commercial and technological contacts of the Soviet Union are

far greater than those of Finland. The commercial and technological benefits Finland gets from Soviet research are tremendous.

Over 80 firms have agreements with their Soviet counterparts in diverse fields of science and industry, and many of them have something to do with the North. Thus, the firm Holmberg builds ships at the Rauma shipyards for geophysical research in the northern seas; the joint-stock Valmet company, apart from ships, is prepared to build oil platforms. Rauma-Repsola offers an advanced design of a tanker propeller capable of in-

dependently navigating in thick ice. The firm's shipyards at Marjunta designed for the USSR a hoisting platform for research work, the world's most powerful and advanced oil platform which facilitates drilling as deep as one hundred metres. Such platforms will soon be built at Vyborg near Leningrad and the firm will supply supports and hoisting mechanisms for them.

The biggest Soviet industrial timber complex in Syktyvkar, capital of the Komi ASSR, now uses a paper-making machine made by the Valmet firm. Its dryer cylinders were jointly designed and built in Petrozavodsk and it is one of the most advanced machines in the world.

The Teletex firm helped build in Leningrad an automatic telephone exchange while in Riga a digital electronic telephone exchange plant is being built, in conjunction with Finnish firms.

LONG-STANDING PARTNERS

The USSR and India have marked the 14th anniversary of their Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. Having placed traditional and friendly relations between our countries on a solid legal basis, the treaty is an important factor in maintaining peace and security in Asia and beyond.

The recent visit to the USSR by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was also an indication of the successful development of Soviet-Indian relations. An agreement was signed during the talks in Moscow on major areas of economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries up to the year 2000.

The Soviet trade envoy to India, Igor Semyonov, describes the current state of bilateral trade:

Our major partner has always been Indian steel sector businesses, but we have also been rapidly developing trade in recent years with the private oil products, fertilizers, machines and equipment — in a word, all that the country needs to advance economically. In turn, we procure from our partners tropical agricultural products, industrial goods and raw materials. India is our major supplier of commodities such as tea, coffee and tobacco. It also sells to us small-size raw leather, as well as large quantities of wool, knitted goods, cotton fabrics and garments — mostly ready-made clothes, goods in demand with our women.

VIETNAMESE EXHIBITIONS

Handicrafts from Vietnam are on display in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. An anniversary exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the republic's independence and formation, will open in Moscow on September 2. Handicrafts, consumer goods, agricultural products will be on show. In Moscow the exhibition will also feature pharmaceutical preparations and medicines.

Last year's exhibition in Moscow featured handicrafts only. Samples of Vietnamese goods have been selected after talks and will help expand the list of important goods for the USSR. Sales at last year's exhibition amounted to 150,000 roubles. With the help of the USSR Ministry of Trade Vietnamese goods were sold by the souvenir section of GUM (a State Department Store) right on the exhibition grounds.

Shelmar Imports for cooperation

Chairman of the board of the American Shelmar Imports company, Shelley W. Zolger, has spoken in favour of trade and economic cooperation between his country and the Soviet Union. The company's current

New York trade exhibition features handicraft items imported from the USSR.

The Chairman said he hoped the forthcoming summit of Soviet and American leaders would help improve bilateral relations and world peace.

USSR-FRG: mutually advantageous links

15 years have passed since the signing of the Treaty between the USSR and FRG which recognized the inviolability of borders of all European states. Its beneficial effect has influenced the complex of relations between the two countries. Suffice it to say "at their exchange of commodities since increased from 544 million roubles to 7,500 million roubles last year's figures, that is 14 times."

One of the typical forms of mutually advantageous economic cooperation has become compensatory agreements in accordance with which firms of FRG deliver equipment to Soviet building enterprises. The payment of credits is compensated for with the delivery to the FRG of part of produced goods.

Such mutually advantageous cooperation is marked by one

more circumstance. Over 1,500 West German firms and companies do business with the USSR. More than 30 West German firms and banks have opened their offices in Moscow and about 15 joint societies and the Soviet bank, Ost-West Handelsbank, function in the FRG. Soviet orders provide employment for hundreds of thousands of working people in West Germany.

A characteristic feature of business relations is the construction of large-scale joint projects. The pipeline supplying gas to West Germany known as the "deal of the century" is a good example. FRG firms participated in the construction of the Oskolky electrometallurgical combine, the Sayansk aluminium plant and a number of other objects.

FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium. 18 — USSR Championship. CAC vs Karpaty Army Club (Lvov). 5 p.m.

RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS. Krylatskoye Sports Grounds (Metro Molodizhnaya, bus 229). 17-19 — All-Union competitions involving teams of trade union sports clubs. 5 p.m. (daily).

SKATING. Celled Stadium at the Olimpiyskiy Sports Centre (Metro Prospekt Mira). 18 — Mass skating on artificial ice. 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m.

TENNIS. Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 17 and 18. Open Moscow championship among sports veterans. 11 a.m. (daily).

WATER SKIS. Krylatskoye Rowing Canal. 17 and 18. Moscow championship. 11 a.m. (both days).

WEATHER

August 17-19

In Moscow, city and region, rains possible on August 17-18, night temperatures of 11°-16°C, day (21°-27°C) during the day (21°-27°C) in the Moscow Region. On August 18 — cloudy with brief rainfalls, day temperatures of 17°-22°C, SW wind veering to W, 3-7 mps.

TRACK-AND-FIELD EVENTS. Lenin Central Stadium. 17 and 18. The European Cup. Finals. 0.17 — at 4.45 p.m. on 18 — at 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Leading athletes of eight countries will take part.

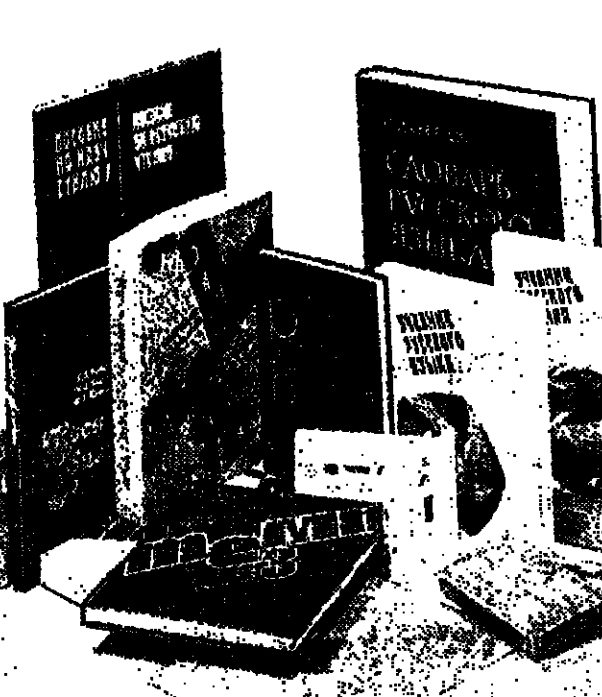
'I would still have learnt Russian, even if I were bowed down with age,' said poet Mayakovsky

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Intourist news

Rest by Lake Baikal

With every passing year more and more tourists from different countries come to Siberia — a land of unique beauty and natural harmony, amazingly varied animal world, gigantic new construction projects and hydro-power electric stations. Intourist offers foreign guests a multitude of interesting trips throughout Siberia. Among the novelties of this year is a tour with a stop-over at the comfortable Baikal Hotel which accommodates 117 tourists at a time. Its cozy bedrooms, and the interiors of the hotel and restaurant are beautifully decorated with marble of different shades. You will be treated to the famous Siberian culinary delicacies such as dough-and-meat dumplings (plov), exceptionally tasty fish, meat of wild game and fowl.

The hotel is located on the steep Baikal shore with a magni-

ficent view on the world's deepest lake. More than 1,800 species of flora and fauna populate its waters and more than half of them can be found nowhere else in the world. The tour provides for a motor ship cruise on the lake, a visit to the Limnological Institute of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, where tourists can familiarize themselves with the unique Baikal flora and fauna. Also offered are trips to a museum of wooden architecture with 18th-19th-century monuments of civilian architecture and a one-day excursion to Irkutsk. Here tourists will see one of the oldest museums of local lore in this country and a picture gallery, they will attend a concert of the city local customs and traditions of the indigenous population.

Any season is good for recreation on the high shores of Lake Baikal. Even in winter travel lovers and winter sports enthusiasts can enjoy frolics on the snow-covered tides and under-ice angling. There are also out-ings and photo-hunting in the fauna.

Tatyana ANDREYEVA